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*An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.* Based on the Manuscript Collections of the late Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S. Edited and Enlarged by T. Northcote Toller, M.A. Part IV. Section II. *swīp-snel—ȳtmest*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1898. Pp. xii, 961-1302.

THE publication of this section completes a work that has been sixteen years in passing through the press. Part I., *A—fir*., and Part II., *fir—hwistlian*, appeared in 1882; Part III., *hwistlung—sdr*, in 1887; and Part IV. Section I., *sdr—swiðrian*, in 1892.

In his preface to Part IV. Section II. the editor excuses himself for his delay, explaining that he has not been able to 'devote his time exclusively to the Dictionary,' and promising 'as soon as possible,' a supplement to contain mistakes and omissions. This revision is made necessary not merely by the advance in our knowledge of Old English since 1882, but more particularly by the well known imperfection of Parts I. and II., the first of which remained practically as Dr. Bosworth had prepared it for the press, and the second of which was published without thorough revision. Those who have had occasion to use this singularly unequal work are aware that the parts published in 1882 were not abreast of the scholarship of that day. This was in part due to the failings of the original editor, and in part to the length of time that elapsed between his death and the publication of the first instalment of the revised dictionary.

Attention was at once called to some of the mistakes and omissions of the first two parts, particularly by Kluge (*Litbl.* 1882, 386 ff.), and by Heyne (*Engl. Studien* VII, 131-135). Part III. was reviewed by Kluge (*Litbl.* 1889, 134 ff.). In the preface mentioned above the editor expresses his thanks to Professor Skeat for his readiness to respond in a difficulty, and to Professor Kluge and Professor Heyne for 'very helpful criticism of the earlier parts,' particularly to Professor Kluge who provided him with additional material; and his great obligations to the late Dr. Grein.

It was evident from the first that the work of Professor Toller was much better and more scholarly than that of his predecessor, and increasing experience has produced a cor-

responding improvement in the succeeding parts, but as a whole the dictionary has defects that cannot be remedied by the expedient of a supplement. I need not mention the lack of uniformity in arrangement, due to changes in the general plan after a considerable part had been published; nor the somewhat inconsistent normalizing, in the later parts; nor the unsatisfactory system of cross references. It will suffice to note the absence of a simple indication to show whether a word is early or late, found in poetry or prose or in both, in one or in more than one dialect, and of any attempt at the classification of citations with respect to dialect. Some of this information, indeed, is occasionally given, and some of it may be obtained by a study of the citations, but this means one ought not to be compelled to resort to.

We may well be thankful, no doubt, for the work as it is, and we cannot fail to appreciate the great labor it has cost to bring together and classify so many references and to provide so full a vocabulary, yet it is quite evident that a more scientific and accurate dictionary is demanded by the present condition of scholarship.

Since the appearance of Part IV. Section I. the immediate needs of students of Old English have been in a measure satisfied by the publication of two dictionaries containing a large vocabulary within moderate compass, and having very few citations. *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, compiled by John R. Clark Hall, appeared in 1894, and was followed in 1897 by *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*, prepared by Henry Sweet, who in his preface pronounces the work of Hall 'terribly uncritical,' adding that it 'embodies an enormous number of spurious words and meanings.'

A comparison of parts of Professor Toller's latest work with these recent compilations has yielded the following results:

1. Words found in B.-T., Part IV. Section II, but not in Sweet (I have noted in each case when the word appears in Hall):

*swyld* (?), a pang, (Hall, *swýld*, pain ?); *swyht* (? = *swylht*, cf. *swelgan* ?), a whirlpool, (Hall, *swylt*, 'gorges'); *sydung* (better *sidung*, under which form the word should be entered), a regulation, rule; *syge* (better (?) *sige*), sight, aim (?), (Hall, *syge* I ?

sight, aspect); *sylla* (= *sella* ? borrowed from Latin ?), a saddle; *syl-weg*, a miry way (?); *syn-cræft*; *synnigness*; *sypian* (?), *sipian* (?), to delay; *sȳr*, in the gloss *grundsūylige*, *sȳr* senecio; *syretum* latibulum (= (?) *syrwetum* latibulis, and see *siru-tūn*), (Hall, *syretūn* ?); *tācend*; *tācing*, (Hall, *tācing*=*tācung*); *tæg tæg* glosses puppup; *tælla* (= *telga* ? q. v.), (Hall, *tælla*=*telga*); *talente*, (Hall, *tālenta*, *tālente*); *tær* (?), gaping, cleft (?); *tāse* (?) convenient, (Hall, *tāse*, gentle, mild); *tāslīc* (Sweet, only *getāse*, *getāslīc*, etc.); *tāslīce*, (Hall, *tāslīce*=*ðāslīce*); *tān*, adj. (Hall, *tān* II.); *tānede*, adj. (Hall, *tānede*); *tānian* (?) to decide by lot; *tappa*, *teappa* ?; *tawa* (?) a tool; *te*, prep. *to*; *te-*, pref. (Hall, *te-* = *to-*); *teā*, ten, (Hall, *tēa*=*tīen*); *telde*, a tent peg; *teofrian*, to allot (?), appoint; *tiriaca*, (Hall, *tȳriāca*); *þadder*, thither; *þæran* (? *þærran*), to dry, wipe, (Hall, *ðæran*); *þearfan*, (Hall, *ðearfan*=*ðurfan*, Sweet, only *ðearfende*); *þearme*, viscera; *þeāter*; *pecc-bryce*, a tile; *pece* (?), a receptacle (?); *þegan*, (Hall and Grein, Gl., *þegan*); *þegen-sorh*, (Hall, *ðegnsorh*); *þelma*, a trap; *þeōd-wreccan*, (Hall, *ðeōdwreccan*); *þeōf*, theft; *þeōn*, p. *þeōde*, to do, (Hall, *ðeōn* III.); *wæfer-geornness*; *witigness*.

2. Words found in Sweet but not in B.-T.: *tagantes-helde*, a plant, (Hall, *tagantes helde*, 'artemisia'); *taru*, tear, rent; *tāt-*, cheerful, only in proper names, (Hall, *tāt*, soft, joyous); *telg(e)dēag*, dye, (also in Hall); *tīefran*, *-ian*, paint, (Hall, *tīfrian*, B.-T., only *-tīfran*, v. *ā-tīēfran*); *þanc-metian*, think, deliberate; *ungedrīeme*, (Hall, *ungedrȳme*); *wel-gestemned* (also in Hall). Neither Sweet nor B.-T. has *tōweosende* from a defective verb *-weosan*, 'vergehen,' cf. Sievers, Gr. § 382, a. 3. (Hall, *weosan*, to be or become weak.)

3. Difference in the quantity of vowels in certain stem syllables in B.-T. as compared with Sweet, Sievers, Hall, and Pogatscher:

*syn-grin*, (Sweet, *syn-grīn*, cf. Sievers, Gr. § 267, b, *grīn*, Hall, *syn-grīn*. -*gryn*, but *grīn*); *syn-rust*, (Sweet, *syn-rūst*, cf. Cosijn II § 27, *rust*, cf. Cook, *The Christ of Cynewulf*, l. 1320, *synrust*, Hall *synrust*); *tawian*, (Sweet and Hall, *tāwian*, cf. Sievers, Gr., § 57, 2, a, *tāwian*, 'daneben vermuthlich auch *tawian*'); *tiber*, *tifer*, *tiberness*, (Sweet and Hall *tiber*, cf. Sievers, Gr. § 192, a, 2, Beiträge X. 509, *tiber*); *tigele*, *tigle*, *tiegle*, (Sweet, *tigele*, Hall, *tigel*, crock, *tigle*, *tigole*, *tigol*, tile, cf. Pogatscher, zur Lautlehre, etc., §§ 11, 129, 136, 'aus getrennten Etymis ent-

springen *tigle* und *tigele*,' cf. Sievers, Gr. §§ 135. 1, 254. 2, *tigol*); *tiriaca*, a medicine, (Hall, *tȳriāca*, cf. Pogatscher § 138, *tȳriāca*, Lat. *thēriaca*); *titul*, -*titelian*, *titelung*, (Sweet, *titol*, etc., Hall, *titul*, etc., cf. Pogatscher §§ 127, 270, *titul*, *getitelian*); *trægelian*, *træglian*, (Sweet and Hall, *træglian*); *truht* (*trüht*?), Sweet, *truht*, Hall, *trüht*, cf. Pogatscher §§ 179, 180, *trüht*); *trūð*, *trūðhorn*, (Sweet, *trūð*, -*horn*, Hall, *trūð*, -*horn*, also Padelford, O.E. Musical Terms); *tucian* (or *tūcian*?), (Sweet and Hall, *tūcian*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 509, *tūcian* oder *tuccian*); *twēgen* (*twegen*?), (Sweet and Hall *twēgen*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 495 ff. *twēgen*, nicht *twegen*); *pæge*, *pæge*, they, these, (Sweet, *pæge*, *pæge*, Hall, *ðæge*); *pēod-wīga*, but *wīga*, (Sweet and Hall, *pēod-wīga*); *prægan*, (Sweet and Hall, *prægan*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 510 *prægan*); *prowian* (*prōwian*?), (Sweet, *prowian*, *ō* in poetry, Hall, *ðrōwian*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 510, *prōwian*, nicht *prowian*); *prowere*, *prowing* and all compounds, *prowend*, (Sweet, *prowere*, etc., Hall, *ðrōwere*, etc., cf. Sievers, Gr. § 248. 1); *prust-fell*, (Sweet, *prüst-fell*, Hall, *ðrústfel*, cf. Sievers, Gr. § 289. a. 3, *ðrústfel*); *pweorian*, *pwyrrian*, (Sweet, *pwēorian*, *pwȳrian*, Hall, *ðwēorian*=*ðwērian*, cf. Sievers, Gr. §§ 218. a. 2, 400. a. 1 (*ðwȳrian*); *pyrel*, (Sweet, *pȳr(e)l*, Hall, *pyrel*(*ȳ*?), cf. Sievers, Gr. § 218. 1.); *un-bleoh*, *un-gebleoh*, (Sweet, only *un-bleoh*, Hall, *unblēoh*, *ungeblēoh*, cf. Sievers, § 297. a; 2, (*un*)*ge-blēo(h)*); 1. *wāfian*, to be amazed, 2. *wāfian*, to wave, (Sweet, *wāfian*, be amazed, but *wāfan*, to wave, Hall, only *wāfian*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 511, *wāfian*, Grein, Gl. *vāfian* in both senses); *wāfor-lic*, *wāfung*, *wāfung-stede*, -*stōw*, (Sweet, only *wāfung*, -*stede*, -*stōw*, Hall, *wāforlic*=*wāferlic*, *wāfung*, etc.); *wāasma*?, v. *here-wāsmum*, (Sweet and Hall *wāasma*, cf. Sievers, Gr. § 221. 2); *wīh* (*wih*?), idol, (Sweet, *wīg*, *wēoh*, Hall, *wīg* II, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 511, *wīg*, nicht *wig*); *witig*, *wittig*, (Sweet and Hall, *witig*, *wittig*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 511, *witig*, nicht *witig*); *wrigian*, (Sweet and Hall, *wrigian*, cf. Sievers, Beiträge X. 512, *wrigian*); *ysope*, *hysope*, (Sweet, *ysope*, Hall, *ȳsōpe*, cf. Pogatscher § 28, *ȳsōpon*).

B.-T. has always the suffix -*lic*, so also Hall, but Sweet, -*lic*, cf. Sievers, Gr. § 43. 1, and 3, b. -*lic*.

4. Difference in gender in a few words in B.-T., Sweet, and Hall:

*tæppa* or *tæppe*, m. cr f., (Sweet, *tæppe*, f., Hall, *tæppe*, wf. ?);

*tāsl*, *tāsel*, f., (Sweet, no gender indicated, Hall, *tāsel*, sf.); *talente*, f., (Hall, *tālentā*, wm., *tālente*, wf., cf. Sievers, *Gr.* § 50. a. 5, *tālentā*); *tiber*, *tifer*. n., (Sweet, *tiber*, fn., Hall. *tiber*, sn.).

5. Miscellaneous notes:

*tdpor-æx*, a small axe [Icel. *tapar-öx* (borrowed from English)], (Sweet, *taper æx* [Russian, through Scand.], Hall, [Russian *topor*=an axe, cf. Icel. *tapar-öx*]); *wāedian*, (Sweet and Hall *wāedian*, cf. Sievers, *Gr.* §§ 405. a. 3, 406. a. 6, *wāedan*); *wēpnian* (cf. Sievers, *Gr.* § 406. a. 5); *wisian* and *wissian* are separated as though different verbs (so also in Sweet, Hall has *wissian*=*wisian*, cf. Sievers, *Gr.* § 230. a. 1, *wissian*, 'für älteres' *wisian*); *purst*, v. *þyrst*, but *þyrst* is wanting, and no examples containing *þyrst* are given, (Sweet has only *purst*, Hall, *þyrst*=*ðurst*, cf. Sievers, *Gr.* § 266, *þyrst*); *tēan* (?), *tēgan* (?), p. *tēde*, to grow tough, (Sweet *tēde*, pret of *tēn*, cf. Sievers, *Gr.* § 408. a. 18, *\*tēn*); *teāgan*, *teān*, p. *teāde*, to dress, prepare, v. *geteāgan*, *tawian*, (Sweet, *tēon*, late Anglian *tēagon*, Hall, *tēagan*=*tēogan*, *tēon*).

This comparison shows that B.-T. has added a good many words to the vocabulary found in Sweet.<sup>1</sup> Some of these words are doubtful, others occur only once in a gloss or elsewhere, and the remainder are chiefly additional compounds. Hall occupies an intermediate position between B.-T. and Sweet in vocabulary so far as appears from these tests.

A very few words not found in B.-T. appear in Sweet. The most important variation is found in the quantity of the vowels of stem syllables. In this part of his work Professor Toller seems to have neglected the researches of Sievers and Pogatscher, while Hall has made use of them, and Sweet maintains a certain independence, though generally in accord with them.

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<sup>1</sup> A count of the words under þ in B.-T. and in Sweet (excluding proper names in B.-T. and words beginning with *ge-* in Sweet, and all cross references) gives 100 more words in B.-T. than in Sweet.